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THE SUN, New York City.

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Sun has been established at 110 West 42nd Street, New York City. All information and documents for publication should be sent to this office.

The Fifth Avenue.

The two great buildings to be erected on opposite corners of the Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street for the use of two of the most noted centers of the town, will give further distinction to a neighborhood which already has become conspicuous as a center of clubs and kindred institutions. To some extent, these two establishments, DELMONICO's on the east and SHERIDAN's on the west, will compete for public and fashionable approval; but for that very reason each is likely to contribute to the prosperity of the other.

The transformation of this neighborhood, which will be carried forward by the erection of these spacious buildings as houses of refuge and for social entertainment, began with the purchase of a site by the Century Club in Forty-third street, to the west of the Fifth avenue, only about six years ago. At that time the block was disfigured by stables, which gave it an inferior character, though the high ground of the situation made it especially desirable for architectural improvement. Accordingly, when the Century Club established itself there and put up its tasteful building, other institutions of the same general kind speedily followed its example, and the unsightly stables gave place to the important and imposing structures of the Academy of Medicine, the Racquet Club, and the Bar Association, while on the opposite side of the street the Renaissance Hotel was erected. Thus the direction which the future development of the region was to take was determined and assured. It was to become a great center of social life, where the various associations, institutions, hotels, and kindred establishments, to which would be attracted large numbers of citizens and visitors seeking to enjoy their advantages.

The erection of the two houses of entertainment to which we have referred will naturally assist powerfully in the transformation of the neighborhood during the next few years until it is made complete. The stables in Forty-fourth street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, will be replaced by extensive structures, the private dwellings in the adjacent fashionable thoroughfare will be torn down to provide sites for a succession of large and important buildings, and the whole of that elevated district will be utilized for the public purposes for which it is so especially adapted. This transformation is likely to go on until the Fifth avenue from Forty-second street to the Central Park is lined throughout with business and other establishments of the same general sort; before many years they will drive out the occupants of even the most imposing of the private residences which have been erected there recently.

The change in the character of the Fifth avenue below Forty-second street which has already occurred is not greater or more radical than that which is likely to take place even more rapidly above Murray Hill after the building of the extensive establishments of SHERIDAN's and DELMONICO's at Forty-fourth street. It will be a region of clubs, sumptuous restaurants, and houses of entertainment, and of business structures invited by their proximity. It will be an even more notable thoroughfare than ever throughout its whole extent from Washington square to the Central Park, both in its architectural display and its other attractions for the public.

New York at St. Louis.

Whatever compromises or divisions of future party honors there may be in other States between those favoring and those opposing the nomination of WILLIAM MCKINLEY at St. Louis, there can be nothing of compromise among the delegates representing the Republican party of New York. There has been some talk, here or there, of this or that distinguished leader of Republican party forces getting on or off "the Ohio band wagon," an expression which came in use among politicians four years ago to describe the moving political process which was headed for Minneapolis and led by the nomination of Gen. HARRISON. With little consistency, little grace, and very little consideration, the most rudimentary obligations of political and personal loyalty, certain Republicans have been "jumping" to MCKINLEY. These changes of political preference are not unusual in advance of a National Convention, the outcome of which is undetermined until its delegates assemble. But the State fight in New York turns on no matter of individual preference for one or other of the Republican Presidential candidates. It goes deeper; it relates to a controversy over federal regulation and recognition, and the circumstances which have brought out this condition are worth narrating.

The Republican party in New York is beset with factional differences in the large cities of the State, and more particularly in the three described in the amended Constitution as "cities of the first class," New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo. In New York, as nearly every one knows, the lines of division are sharply drawn between the PLATT men on the one side and the Ohio and Union League men on the other. The PLATT men have the machinery of the County Committee; the Ohio and Union League men have most of the offices. In Brooklyn the two Republican factions are evenly balanced, both in the County Committee and in the possession of the local patronage, but victory goes to the standard of neither, but oscillates waveringly between the two. In Buffalo the anti-PLATT Republicans are in possession of the party machinery and those of the offices which the Democrats have left them. In three other large cities of the State, Syracuse, Albany, and Rochester, the same factional divisions between the Republicans exist substantially. But in the towns and counties the Republican organization or machine Republicans, who acknowledge the leadership of Senator PLATT, and are in harmony with the Republican State Administration with Governor MORTON at its head, predominate.

In the month of March, when the organization Republicans of the PLATT faction determined to make the support of LEVI P. MORTON for President the test of Republican allegiance in New York, the anti-PLATT men throughout the State, prompted to that course by some anti-PLATT Republican

evidently not in office hereabouts, and clearly a man of some knowledge of the real situation, determined to make Major MCKINLEY their candidate, and support of MCKINLEY synonymous with opposition to PLATT in New York. It was a well-planned affair because it assured a cohesiveness which could in no other way be secured. The MCKINLEY movement in this State; and it brought together and held together all the anti-PLATT Republicans under the common bond of a supreme and not unpromising effort to wrest control of the Republican party machinery in New York State from the PLATT regulars through the power in office of a Republican President, who, while in executive office as the Governor of Ohio, showed himself to be an honorable partisan in support of his party friends and indifference to Major MCKINLEY and critics. So far as the representation of the State of New York is concerned, the only support which MCKINLEY will get in St. Louis will come from the anti-PLATT Republicans. The most vigorous and most consistent opposition to MCKINLEY's nomination in this State will come from the PLATT regulars. There seems to be no probability of any compromise in the matter of the overthrow of one or the other faction at St. Louis; for the MCKINLEY boomers in this State are shouting for their favorite because they wish to see a third Republican President from Ohio in office entrusted with the agencies of political repression in the way of Federal patronage to destroy the PLATT regulars and put them in the saddle.

To the ingenious man, persistent and implacable in his hostility to PLATT, who conceived this plan of campaign to make the anti-PLATT men of New York for MCKINLEY, great fame and honor will come if the scheme works. The greater will be Mr. PLATT's credit if it doesn't.

Early Chapters of the Legislative Biography of Major McKinley.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY's appearance in national politics was almost simultaneous with that of RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. Geologically, he belongs to the Ohio drift of the HAYES period. Before his election to the Forty-fifth Congress his military high-water mark had been that of Captain and brevet Major in the Union army, and his highest civil office that of Public Prosecutor in Stark county.

MCKINLEY was sworn in as a Representative on Oct. 15, 1877. In the same Ohio delegation were JAMES A. GARFIELD, JACOB D. COX, and CHARLES FOSTER. The House was Democratic, and SAMUEL J. RANDALL was Speaker. The first time MCKINLEY arose in the House was on Dec. 10, when he presented the petition of some iron manufacturers in his own town of Canton and elsewhere, praying Congress to take no action concerning tariff revision until it had made an official inquiry into the condition of the various industries of the country. At the same time the Major put in two private pension bills.

His first speech was delivered on April 15, 1878. It was a tariff speech, an argument for protection and against free trade reform, and it is practically the same speech which the Major has been delivering from time to time ever since. It was elaborately prepared and earnestly delivered, but while heard with respectful attention it did not produce any profound impression of its author's greatness as a thinker or orator. This speech concludes with an appeal against tariff agitation which is interesting to read now:

"Mr. Chairman, there never was a time in the history of this country more auspicious than the present time for the drafter and the speaker to put into practical operation his impracticable theories of political economy. The country does not want them; the business men of the country do not want them. They want quiet to recuperate from the war, and I am sure I utter no sentiment new or original when I say that if this House will promptly pass the appropriation bills and other pressing legislation, they will secure the quiet and repose which the people will applaud such a course as the work of statesmen and the wisdom of men of affairs."

During the three sessions of that Forty-fifth Congress MCKINLEY was on his feet in the House only nine times; except once, always for unimportant incidental remarks. Being reelected to the Forty-sixth Congress, the Major gained by Speaker RANDALL's appointment a place as a minority member of an important committee, that on the Judiciary. Almost on the anniversary of his first speech in Congress he delivered a second, opposing the Democratic attempt to repeal those Federal election laws which led to the nomination of all good citizens, have since then been woven into the statute books. MCKINLEY's defense of the odious DAVENPORT laws, and of Federal interference and force displayed the narrowest spirit of partisan intolerance.

But the most interesting thing about MCKINLEY's bloody shirt speech of April 18, 1879, is that it led to a personal incident, unimportant in itself, but like many unimportant incidents, luciferous in its revelation of character. MCKINLEY had been attacking the Southern Democrats and intimating that now they were in power at Washington they would never pause, if unchecked, until they had nullified the results of the war, including the constitutional amendments. In support of his prediction he quoted some of the rubbish which used to appear in the now almost forgotten *Oleto States*. He also quoted from a recent speech in the House by JOSEPH BLACKBURN of Kentucky:

"We do not intend to stop until we have stricken the last vestige of your war measures from the statute book."

The House was in Committee on the Whole, and Mr. BLACKBURN was in the chair. Mr. FINLEY of Ohio thus interposed in his behalf:

"Mr. FINLEY—Will my colleague yield a moment?"

"Mr. FINLEY—I desire simply to ask the gentleman to finish the sentence he has read in part. I do not say he has quoted anything; but why does he not finish the sentence?"

"Mr. MCKINLEY—I have not quoted at all. If the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BLACKBURN), who is now in the chair, or my colleague (Mr. FINLEY), wants to read the sentence, I can have my time extended for that purpose, shall I very much?"

"Mr. FINLEY—I merely ask for the completion of the sentence."

Then Mr. BLACKBURN, in the chair, himself appealed to MCKINLEY for decent treatment in the matter of the quotation:

"The Chairman (Mr. BLACKBURN)—If the gentleman from Ohio will permit me to read the part of the chair, he will ask that the gentleman read, not the entire speech, but the sentence, instead of a part of the sentence."

"Mr. MCKINLEY—What sentence is it?"

"The Chairman—The one last referred to by the gentleman."

"Mr. MCKINLEY—Have you, sir, the whole speech?"

"The Chairman—Yes, sir, the whole speech."

"The Chairman—The gentleman from Ohio has a copy at hand."

"Mr. MCKINLEY—I would not do the gentleman any injustice for the word."

"The Chairman—The Chair will furnish a copy to the gentleman."

"Mr. MCKINLEY—The gentleman from Kentucky is

one of those brave, courageous men who speak the sentiments of his party and does not cover them up. We know just what he means. I repeat his language: 'We do not intend to stop until we have stricken the last vestige of your war measures from the statute book.'"

Having thus declared that he had done no garbling, and having thus repeated his original statement as to what Mr. BLACKBURN said, Major MCKINLEY proceeded without interruption to the end of his speech for Federal interference and force. When he had finished, Mr. BLACKBURN called Mr. SPRINGER to the chair and took the floor. Then ensued this extraordinary exposure of Major MCKINLEY's conduct:

"Mr. BLACKBURN (Mr. SPRINGER in the chair) rose. 'Mr. MCKINLEY—I desire—'

"Mr. BLACKBURN—I decline to yield if I have the floor."

"The Chairman—The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BLACKBURN) has the floor."

"Mr. BLACKBURN—I desire to read the worthy example of the gentleman from Ohio. I decline to yield. I had hoped that when a member of Congress undertakes to quote from the record words that he alleges have been said by a distinguished member of the House, he should show a degree of intelligence and a degree of fairness sufficient to prevent the garbling of an official utterance. It is, sir, a pitiable instance either of the weakness of mind or the weakness of the cause, or the combined weakness of both, that prompts any man to garble and misquote the utterances of another."

"The gentleman who has last occupied the floor told this gentleman that I had declared—and he pretended to read from the official record, speaking for the party to which I belong and to which I am the humblest member—that we never intended to stop until we had stricken from the statute book the last vestige of the war measures. Mr. Chairman, that utterance was not warranted; that utterance was not true, and the record shows it. But worse than that, from the chair I asked the gentleman to do me the justice to read the words of the official record, speaking for the party to which I belong and to which I am the humblest member."

"Mr. MCKINLEY—I ask the gentleman—"

"Mr. BLACKBURN—I decline to yield the floor, with all deference to the gentleman. I will speak for myself, and I will speak for the floor. I will not be asked to read the sentence which he garbled. He declined. I sent to my desk and took an official copy of that speech which he pretended to quote from the official record, and I read it to the House. I wrote a marginal note on the page expressed in these very words: 'Why he so unfair as to garble a sentence in this fashion?' It took that time to him to read the sentence which he garbled, and refused to give me the opportunity to do so."

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only the 1,000, but also the 500 for the marine corps, thus assuring, within the last fortnight, the wholly unexpected gain of 2,250 enlisted men and marines. And the 1,000 provided for last year, and we have 3,250 within this short period.

Up to a year ago the maximum legal force was only 9,000 enlisted men of the navy and 9,100 of the marine corps, an aggregate of 18,100. Thus the surprising addition of nearly 80 per cent. has been made. In this respect the Fifty-fourth Congress has done all that could be asked of it.

The Matter with William.

Our esteemed Republican contemporary, the *Boston Journal*, perhaps yields to no not uncommon tract of misstatements to record itself as the navel of the universe in saying that "Massachusetts is the *hete noir* of the Democracy," and that "to the ordinary Jeffersonian the Bay State stands to-day as the very fountain head of Republicanism." Without attempting to discover what particular ornament to the fauna of Massachusetts is a "hete noir," the Democrats can lay their hands upon their chests and solemnly deny that they have any objection to Massachusetts and even that they regard it as the fountain head of Republicanism. It is a solid and trustworthy Republican State, but there are divers other States more important to the Republicans. Democrats except Massachusetts to be Republican, and when it elects a Democratic Governor as it elected WILLIAM GASTON in 1874, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER in 1882, and WILLIAM EUSTIS RUSSELL three times successively, Democrats outside of the State are amused and surprised. But after all, the world continues to wag on much the same as before, and the excitement is not deep and permanent.

The *Boston Journal* drags out its "hete noir" for the purpose of frightening the Hon. WILLIAM EUSTIS RUSSELL. "The average Democrat," it says, "would be fairly paralyzed with mingled wrath and wonder at the thought that his party's chosen leader came from Massachusetts." The average or even below-the-average Democrat will not bother about the site of the candidate provided he is duly qualified in mind and sense. The trouble with the Hon. WILLIAM EUSTIS RUSSELL isn't that he lives in Cambridge, Mass., but that he appears to be one of the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND's decoy ducks.

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